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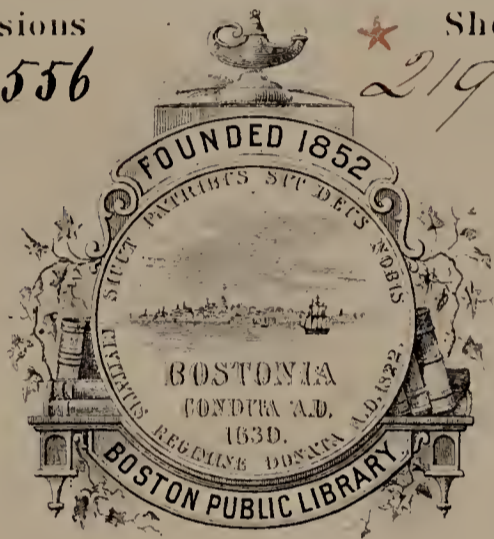
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COLUMBUS :

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

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No. 17,

Justin Dewar
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NOTE ON COLUMBUS.

Preliminaries.—The readiest means for tracing the progress of maritime discovery is through the many successive editions of Ptolemy's Geography, a list of which is given in Lelewel's "Géographie du moyen âge" [2285.1, volume 2], and they can be found in their proper chronological places in Harris's Bibliotheca Americana [2150.21] and in Bartlett's Carter Brown Catalogue [C. R. 6.2.11]. A sketch of the way in which the idea of a western passage to India grew up in Columbus's mind is given in Stevens's "Notes" [4412.12, p. 23]; and Major, in his "Life of Prince Henry of Portugal" [2240.22, ch. XIX], shows how the African discoveries of the Portuguese influenced Columbus in sailing westward; and Irving, in his ch. III on Prince Henry in his "Life of Columbus" [2391.2; 2394.2, etc.], makes a similar dependence of ideas. Ferdinand Columbus, in his life of his father [in English, 2260.13.12, etc.], has given several sections to the question. See also Humboldt's chapter on "Oceanic discovery" in his Cosmos [Eng. transl. 3877.25.2]; and Helps's "Spanish conquest" [254.2.1; 4317.6.1]. The claims of the French over the Portuguese for developing the idea of a western passage are considered in Margry's "Les navigations françaises, et la révolution maritime du XIV^e au XVI^e siècle," Paris, 1867 [2269.74].

Humboldt discusses the question, whether Columbus received any incentive from a knowledge of the Scandinavian or Zeni explorations, in his "Examen critique" [2316.10.2, p. 104], and it also forms the subject of appendixes to Irving's Columbus [2391.2, etc.]. Humboldt also gives [2316.10.2, p. 330] a long note on the writings of Columbus, and [p. 347] another on the books cited by him. Gomara [D.163.1.22] first gave the story of the visit of a pilot to Columbus's house. Bonnefaut's Memoir of Columbus previous to his first voyage is translated in Beecher's "Landfall of Columbus" [625.13].

Biographies.—The earliest publication which made use of Columbus's own memoranda was his life by his son Fernando [the original edition, 1571, is in the Carter Brown library; and in the Lenox library, as are also the editions of 1614, 1676, 1678, 1631 (French), 1635, 1709, etc.; in Italian by Ulloa, 1867,

2742.54; in English, 2260.13.12, in Pinkerton's Collection, and also in Churehill's Collection], which, however, having been accepted without questioning by Irving and others, has recently been pronounced apocryphal by Harris in his "Ferdinand Colomb" [3090a.50], and the "Allégations proposées contre son authenticité" are examined by D'Avezac in the "Bulletin de la Société de géographie de Paris," 1873 [2742.57]. The account of Columbus's contemporary, Bernaldez, is translated in the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections [2351.1, 3d ser. vol. VIII].

The principal of the later authorities follow:—

1. Among the earliest of the moderns to give prominence to Columbus for his share in the discovery of the New World, and to relegate Americus Vesputius to a secondary rank, was Robertson, in his well-sustained History of America [830.5 and 2301.4, 5, Book 2]. Robertson, however, was ignorant of Columbus's own narratives.

2. Spotorno, who, deriving chiefly from Napione's "Della patria di Colombo" [2318.8; see also 2742.55], gave credit to the story of the non-marriage of Columbus and Beatrix Enriques, in his "Origin and country of Christopher Columbus," and in his biographical introduction to the "Codice Colombo-Americano" [E. 221 9; also see 2318.2 and 3, in English, and 544.3]. On this second marriage see the Appendix in Cadoré's "Vie de C. Colomb," 1869 [4418.24].

3. Navarrete, in his Collection of the maritime voyages of the Spaniards [in Spanish, D.250a.5; in French, 4367.6], who aimed to exculpate Ferdinand the Catholic from the charge of ingratitude towards Columbus, which had been recently brought forward in the French translation ["Histoire de Christophe Colombe," Paris, 1824] of Bossi's Italian life of Columbus, published at Milan in 1817 [2318.14].

4. Irving's "Life and voyages of Columbus" [377.1.6; 389.9; 397.1; 544.18; 2315.66; 2394.2], the earliest considerable narrative, and the best known in English, but objected to by De Lorgues as written with a protestant disregard of divine interposition. Irving used the material amassed by Spotorno and Navarrete, but according to De Lorgues "conceived a higher and juster idea of the great man." Irving is reviewed by Jeffrey [863.6], by A. H. Everett [877.4.2], and by others, for whom see Alliboué, under Irving. Larousse gives a section to this life.

5. Humboldt's, the fullest of the protestant narratives after Irving's, but more objectionable than Irving's to those seeking the canonization of Columbus, is contained in the second part of his "Examen critique" [2313.10.3, "De quelques faits rela-

tifs à Colomb et à Vespuce;” in German, 4316.1]. In the preface in vol. I he reviews the state of knowledge of the subject in 1833.

6. Roselly de Lorgues, by order of the pope, has written a Catholic biography of Columbus [2318.4, which has been given in an abridged form in English by J. J. Barry, 2746.52], and has espoused warmly the efforts making to secure the canonization of Columbus, and his “L’ambassadeur de Dieu et le pape Pie IX,” 1874 [2742.53], was produced in aid of the movement, which was first shadowed forth in 1844 in the same author’s “La croix dans les deux mondes.” De Lorgues recapitulates, in the introduction to his biography, in great part reproduced by Barry, the numerous lives and estimates of Columbus (and those both of an historical and imaginative sort since the accession of Pius IX, in 1846, are enumerated on pp. 46–55 of his “L’ambassadeur de Dieu”), and represents as anti-catholic and unjust, the views of him which generally obtain, and which he seeks to counteract. In this connection see Van Broeken’s “Des vicissitudes posthumes de Christophe Colomb et de sa béatification possible,” 1865 [2742.56]; and the introduction to Cadoret’s “Vie de C. Colomb,” 1869 [4418.24].

The general reader will not forget the concise narratives of Helps, in his “Spanish conquest of America” [254.2; 4317.6], written primarily to trace the rise of slavery, or the chapters taken from it with additions, which constitute his Life of Columbus [2746.23]; nor the chapters, No. xvi et seq., in Prescott’s “Ferdinand and Isabella” [912.1; 929.2; 2399.51; 2399.58]; nor the life by Lamartine [549.37, etc.].

A recent life by Goodrich [2746.54] is a studied detraction of the character of Columbus, reviving the pre-eminence of Vespuceus, and it goes to the opposite extreme from De Lorgues. See, in this connection, “Americus Vespuceus and Christopher Columbus” in the Catholic world, no. 29. Maury in Harper’s monthly [5230.12.42], in “An examination of the claims of Columbus,” takes a somewhat similar derogatory view. See references in the Bulletin of the Public library, July, 1876.

Other brief and incidental accounts for the general reader can be found in Belknap’s “American biography” [820.58.1; 2345.8.1]; in Bryant’s United States [221.5.1; 2320a 53]; in Chambers’ miscellany [363.1.12]; in Lord Brougham’s Contributions, etc.; in the life of Columbus by J. S. C. Abbott [1527.14], and in the same author’s illustrated article in Harper’s monthly, vol. 33 [5210.12]; in Stirling’s essays; in Parton’s “Triumphs” [522.7]; in F. Myer’s lectures; in Hill’s

“Our Exemplars” [1528.16]; in the Christian observer, 1862 [3147.1], and also Living age, 1862 [3161.2].

Harrissee, in the introduction to his Additions to the Bibliotheca Americana [2150.21.2], shows how fruitless systematic efforts have been in the search through the public archives and libraries of Europe for anything not already known about Columbus. Some of the latest researches are upon the piratical life of Columbus, given by Rawdon Brown in the Calendar of State Papers, 1864, covering 1202-1509, vol. I [7053.1].

There is in “La France maritime” [3951.61.2, p. 263] a fac-simile of a pen and ink outline drawing, representing Columbus drawn in a nautical chariot in triumph, which is preserved in the City Hall at Genoa, and is supposed, says Harrissee, by good judges to have been drawn by Columbus himself. Another fac-simile with an account of the drawing is given in Margry’s “Navigations françaises” [2269.74, p. 337].

Voyages.—His own accounts of his four voyages appear in several collections like Navarrete’s [in Spanish, D.250a.5; in French, 4367.6]; Knox’s [2263.1.1]; Mavor’s [6269a.1.1; 6267 1.1]; Major’s [2264.1], etc., and in the older collections of Grynæus’ *Novus Orbis*, with introduction by S. Munster, Basle, 1532 [4160.8], etc.

Soon after the death of Columbus his letters were lost sight of, and the authorities referred to in the beginning of the sixteenth century were Peter Martyr’s *Decades* [in Latin, 4163a.1] and the *Vincenza Raccolta*; but towards the end of the century, the letters began again to be referred to, the reprint in Robert’s “*Bellum Christianorum Principum*,” Basle, 1533 [D.250.2], being depended on.

General histories of American discovery necessarily cover Columbus’s voyages, like Peschel’s “*Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen*” [4153.6]; also see Warden’s “*Art de vérifier les dates*” [2214.4.1].

Popular accounts of his several voyages will be found in Kohl’s “*Account of Discovery*” [308.4, ch. 2]; in Dunster’s *Discoveries* [269.2]; in Conway Robinson’s “*Discoveries in the West*” [4362.13]; in Gordon’s *History of America, 1435-1520* [259.9.1]; in Becher [625.13], who enlarges upon the first voyage, and summarizes the subsequent ones.

The First Voyage.—At the Canaries, on his way home from his first voyage, Columbus wrote his official letter on his discovery to Luis de Santangel, the original of which is lost, but an early copy of it was made, and from a copy of this copy Navarrete printed it in his *Collection* [D.250a.5, etc.], and his text is given with a translation in Harrissee’s *Notes on Columbus* [G.300.9, p. 88]. A translation is also given in Becher’s

Landfall of Columbus [625.13]. After Navarrete had used the manuscript, a printed copy of the letter, dated 1493, was found in the Ambrosian library, in small quarto, 4 leaves, in semi-Gothic type. Its text differs little from Navarrete, and it has been reproduced in a volume, printed at Milan, 1866 [4311.4], by the marquis d'Adda, with a fac-simile, and it has been described with a partial fac-simile by Mr. Lenox in the *Historical magazine*, Sept., 1864 [4315.1], and this last has been issued separately [G.14.2]. A few years since Bergenroth found at Simancas a letter of Columbus, dated at the Canaries, 15 Feb., 1493, with a postscript at Lisbon, 14 March, addressed to a friend, giving still another account of his discovery, but adding nothing material to our previous knowledge. A full abstract is given in the *Calendar of State Papers* relating to England and Spain [7052.2, p. 43].

Beside these letters, Columbus at the same time sent another to Sanchez or Sanxis, the Spanish original of which is lost.

This letter to Sanchez is known only in our day in a Latin version, of which six different editions appeared in 1493, four at Rome and two at Paris, which are all described with discriminations in HARRISSE'S *Bibliotheca Americana* [2150.21], in the Carter Brown Catalogue [C. R. 6.2.11, p. 6-12], and in Mr. Lenox's appendix to his reprint of Syllacius, where the cuts, etc., are given in fac-simile [4410.9; see also *Historical magazine*, 4315.1, Feb., 1861]. The Lenox library has all the editions printed at Rome, and fac-similes of the two Paris editions. A more condensed bibliography will be found in the introduction to Major's "Select letters of Columbus" [2264.1]; in Brunet, 5th ed. vol. II, p. 163 [2142.4.2]; in Graesse [2150.3]; in the *Bibliotheca Grenvilliana* [2133.8.1, p. 158]; in Sabin's *Dictionary* [2159.2, vol. IV, p. 274]; and in Major's "Bibliography of the first letter" [6166.13]. There is much disagreement among bibliographers as to the order of their issue. HARRISSE, in his "Notes on Columbus" [G.300.9], gives the original Latin of this letter, and examines at length the question of their order of issue. See also *Historical magazine* [4315.1, Sept., 1864; also G.14.2].

It is claimed that the Spanish text of this Sanchez letter is preserved in Andres Bernaldez's "*Historia de los Reyes Católicos*," chapter CXVIII [D.126.7], and this chapter is given in HARRISSE'S *Notes on Columbus* [G.300.9, p. 109]. The Latin version was made by Cosco, and in this form it is often called the Cosco-Sanchez letter. A tract printed at Strassburg, 1497 [in the Lenox library], "Eyn schön hübsch lesen von etlichen inszlen," which is very rare, is thought to have been made up

from this first letter, and one of the five fac-similes made of it by the elder Harris was sold in the Stevens sale in Boston, in 1870. Varnhagen, in 1858, at Valencia, printed from an early manuscript the original Spanish text, so called, with Cosco's Latin, after a Roman edition, affording corrections to the text in Navarrete.

In 1816, when the first English version of this letter was made, the translator of it then knew of but six copies of any of the six editions, and of these three were in the Paris library, and one each in Milan, Florence and Rome. Harris could say, in 1866, "An original copy of every one of these six editions is in this country, which is more than any public or private library in Europe, many of which are so rich in incunabula, can exhibit." There are thought to be twelve copies now in American collections, and, with the three in the Grenville collection, they constitute a majority of the number of copies known. The Carter Brown library has four, of one of which another copy of the same edition, in the Paris library, is the only other copy known. Four are in the Lenox library, and one of these is the only perfect copy known of one edition. This is the Roman edition by Planck, with the cuts, and was bought at the Libri sale. There is a copy of the same in the British museum, wanting the tenth leaf, and perhaps two others. There were 20 copies of a fac-simile of this British museum copy made in Paris by Pelinski in 1858, and a copy of this fac-simile is in this Library [4410.9]. The Menzies catalogue, no. 441, gives one of these fac-similes made perfect by fac-simile from the Lenox copy. Mr. S. L. M. Barlow has two editions in his collection, one of which and the Lenox copy make the only copies known of its edition in this country, and but three are known in Europe. The Barlow copy formerly belonged to Col. Aspinwall of Boston, and was among the 500 volumes of that gentleman's collection saved when the remaining 3000 were burned, Sept. 18, 1864, after Mr. Barlow bought it. Mr. Barlow has issued a small edition of this in fac-simile, a copy of which is in this Library [G.14.1]. There are also single copies of some of the original editions in the collections of the Hon. Henry C. Murphy of Brooklyn, William Menzies (no. 442) of New York, and in the Astor library.

Of the four editions printed at Rome, two mention Ferdinand's name only on the title, one having and the other wanting cuts; and two mention both Ferdinand's and Isabella's names. Of the two Paris editions, Harris, in his Notes on Columbus [G. 300.9, p. 122], gives photographs of the titles serving to distinguish them. Cuts for distinguishing them will also be found in Lenox's edition of Syllacius [4410.9], and

in Stevens's *American Bibliographer* [6152.10, Feb., 1854, p. 66]. Irving, in his condensed editions, gave specimens of the cuts; and they can also be seen in Bossi's *Life of Columbus* [2318.14].

An English translation of the first letter appeared in the *Edinburgh review* in Dec., 1816, and was reprinted in the *Analectic magazine*, vol. ix. It was again translated by Major, in his "Select letters of Columbus" [2264.1], in 1847, and in April, 1865, in the *Historical magazine* [4315.1].

Early in this century a manuscript abridgment, by Las Casas, of the *Journal of Columbus* on his first voyage, was discovered in Spain [see *North American review*, nos. 53 and 55], and a translation by Kettell was published at the instigation of Mr. Ticknor, in Boston, in 1827 [4367.23]. Capt. Becher [625.13] gives a large part of this journal in English with a commentary, and fashions tables of courses and distances from it. The original of this abridgment was first printed by Navarrete, though it had been used by Fernando Columbus in his life of his father, and in Las Casas's "*Historia General de las Indias*," a work in three volumes, still in manuscript, which was used by Irving, and Harrisse says transcripts of it are in New York, Cambridge and Washington. It is in some part the basis of Herrera's *General history* [in Spanish, 4161.2; in English, 2317.11 and 12]. Irving gives, in a note to Ch. I of Book III of his *life of Columbus*, the other contemporary authorities, which he used for his account of the first voyage. It would seem that the sum total of what we know of this first voyage is in, 1st, the Santangel letter; 2d, the Sanchez letter; 3d, the letter discovered by Bergenroth; 4th, Las Casas's abstract of Columbus's journal; 5th, the account in Bernaldez, who is supposed to have used the original of which Las Casas made an abstract.

There has been some controversy as to the island upon which Columbus first landed, and for this matter see Irving's *Appendix*, no. 16; Humboldt's "*Examen critique*" [2316.10.3, p. 181]; and the *Historical magazine*, June, 1858 [4315.1]. Humboldt and Irving designate Cat Island; Navarrete and Major, Turk's Island, as does Gibbs in the *Proceedings of the New York Historical Society* for 1846 [4471.1, p. 137]; while Watling Island, first advanced by Muñoz, has been specially argued for by Capt. Becher in his "*Landfall of Columbus*" [625.13].

The epistles through which knowledge of Columbus's discovery was first conveyed to Italy are given, with translations, in Harrisse's *Notes on Columbus* [G.300.9].

The earliest book after Columbus's own letters, in which a

full account of this first voyage is given, is Bergomensis, "Supplementum Supplementi Chronicarum," Venetiis, 1503, of which there is a copy in the Carter Brown library and in the Lenox library.

The Second Voyage. — For Columbus's second voyage, Sept. 25, 1493, to June 11, 1494, those interested in original records will consult Chanca's account from Navarrete's collection [D.250a.5], which is given in English in Major's "Select letters" [2264.1], and in the appendix of the account by Syllacius, as issued by Mr. Lenox [4410.9], who possesses one of the two original copies extant; as also the narrative of Peter Martyr, given in Latin in the Cologne edition of 1574 [4169a.1], and in Ramusio's Italian collection of voyages [2260.2].

The Third Voyage. — For original sources see Columbus's own letters in Navarrete [D.250a.5], and for the English of them see Major's "Select letters" [2264.1]. Irving and Helps can be followed for general accounts. It was in this voyage that Columbus touched the main land at Paria, now Venezuela.

The Fourth Voyage. — Navarrete [D.250a.5] gives the letter of Columbus, as does Major the English of it [2264.1], and this since Morelli's Italian edition of it in 1810 [4774.1.1] has been known as the *Lettera rarissima*.

For further authorities see the references in HARRISSE'S *Bibliotheca Americana* [2150.21, p. 2]; in SABIN'S *Dictionary* [2159.2.4]; in HARRISSE'S *Notes on Columbus* [G.300.9, p. 125], where in the closing sections will be found a list of the different plays and poems, founded upon Columbus's career. A list of this kind is also given in LAROUSSE, vol. IV. The earliest mention of Columbus in English poetry is in BAPTIST GOODALL'S "Tryall of Travel," London, 1630.

The vicissitudes of Columbus's fame are dwelt upon in the introduction to ROSSELY DE LORGUES [2318.4, — see also BARRY'S version of it, 2746.52], and in VAN BROCKEN'S "Des vicissitudes posthumes de Christophe Colomb" [2742.56].

The earliest account of Columbus's life and discoveries is in a side note in the GIUSTINIANI Psalter of 1516 [D.271.3], of which an English translation is given in the *Historical Magazine* [4315.1, Dec., 1862], and in HARRISSE'S *Notes on Columbus* [G.300.9, p. 74], where the original Latin is also given, and says HARRISSE, "although prohibited, confiscated, and otherwise ill-treated by the court of Rome and the city authorities of Genoa, this work is frequently met with, owing perhaps to the fact that two thousand copies were printed, of which only five hundred found purchasers, while the fifty on vellum were distributed among the sovereigns of Europe and

Asia." There is a full account of the book in HARRISSE'S *Bibliotheca Americana* [2150.21, p. 154], and a reduced fac-simile of the title is given in the Carter Brown catalogue [C.R.6.2.11], describing copies on vellum and paper. Giustiniani was a Dominican monk of Genoa, then thirty-six years old, and he had devoted ten years to this first polyglot of the Psalms, which is inscribed to Leo X. Stevens says of the note, "There are several points which we do not find printed elsewhere so early, especially respecting the second voyage, and the survey of the south side of Cuba as far as Evangelista in May and June, 1494. Almost all other accounts of the second voyage, except that of Bernaldez, end before the Cuba exploring expedition." It speaks of Columbus as "*vilibus ortus parentibus*" — born of low parentage — which Fernando Columbus took umbrage at, and he charges Giustiniani with giving "thirteen lies" in it. Giustiniani again, in 1537, in his *Annals of Genoa* [a copy in Harvard College library, — see HARRISSE, p. 354], gave an interesting account of Columbus on folio cclix.

The earliest mere reference to his discoveries occurs on the verso of folio 43 of "*Los tratados del doctor Alonso Ortiz*," [D.160a.80] and in Carvajal's "*Oratio super præstanda solenni obedientia*," 1493, or thereabouts, of which there are copies in the Force collection of the Library of Congress, and in the Lenox library.

Maps. — The map of his discoveries made by Columbus in 1498 is lost, but the map in Johann Ruysch's Roman edition of Ptolemy, 1508 [*in* 2234.9; 2339.1, 2d series, 1], is supposed to have been drawn from it; and with alterations it is said to be copied by Hylacomylus in the Strasburgh Ptolemy of 1513 [see the Carter Brown catalogue, p. 56, and HARRISSE, 2150.21, no. 74; and Quaritch's General Catalogue, 6162.37, no. 9720], where it is known as the "Admiral's map"; and it was again followed in Schöner's Globe of 1520 [2239.1, 2d series, 1; 2234.9; 2339.1, 2d series, 1; also in Harper's monthly, Feb., 1871]. Navarrete [D.250a.5.1] gives maps showing Columbus's tracks on the ocean and in the West Indies, and Irving [2315.66.1] reproduces it. The map given by Becher in his "*Landfall of Columbus*" [625.13], shows the tracks established by Navarrete, by Irving, and by himself.

Portraits of Columbus. — The various portraits, bearing little resemblance to one another, and none with close correspondence to the descriptions of his person given by his son, Las Casas and others, are enumerated in Irving's letter to Bryant given in the 4th vol. of *Life of Irving* [514.7]. See also Cardeñera's paper, from the *Memoirs of the Spanish Academy*,

"Informe sobre los retratos . . ." [D.111.1, vol. 8], and the enumeration in Larousse [4690.11 4]. Also Bonnefaux, as translated by Beecher [625.13]. See also HARRISSE'S "Notes on Columbus" [G.300.9, p. 162].

1. De Bry's [2360.26.2, Preface to Part v], which he claimed to have copied from one bought in the Netherlands, and which had been stolen from a saloon in the Council for the Indies. A photograph of this is given in HARRISSE'S Notes on Columbus [G.300.9]; and there are engravings of it in Durazzo's Eulogy [2743.15.2]; in an anonymous "Elogi" [4740.5]; in Bossi's Life of Columbus [2318.14]; in one of Irving's abridged biographies [2394 2]; in Napione [2742.55]; in the Italian translation of Ferd. Columbus's life of the admiral [2742.54]. See also the Tosti Engravings, no. 353, and "L'Univers" [2266.6].

De Bry also engraved a full length effigy in one corner of a half-globe (America), at the beginning of Part VI, 1596 [2360.26 2]; a small medallion after his larger portrait on the title of Herrera [2360.26.4]; and a full length figure on the deck of a caravel [2360.26.2], in connection with Benzoni's narrative, beside another medallion portrait, and (plate seven) a picture of Columbus at table, breaking the egg.

2. Full length, in mail, with a white ruff, in the Lonja or Exchange at Seville, which Irving thinks may have been taken from Diego, the discoverer's son.

3. Found in an old collection of engraved portraits, and reproduced by Navarrete in 1826 [4367.6.1], and again by Irving in one of his abridged editions.

4. One of venerable and dignified appearance, with a Flemish ruff, bearing on the canvas the name Christoforus Columbus, known as the "Jomard portrait."

5. Juan de Borgoña's, painted 1519, an engraving of which has appeared in one of Irving's editions.

6. Parmigiano's, in the Royal Gallery at Naples, engraved in Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella [2399.58.3, etc.], but now held not to be a likeness of Columbus at all.

7. De La Cosa's map, 1500 [62.C.1, pl. 16], bears an effigy of St. Christopher, with the infant Christ on his shoulder, and Ferdinand Denis and Roselly de Lorgues hold that he sought to reproduce the features of Columbus, and that the editor of the Herrera of 1628 thought so too, in giving an enlargement of this miniature likeness as a portrait of Columbus.

8. With ruff and curly beard, "from a Spanish picture," in John Stevens's translation of Herrera [2317.11 and 12, vol. i; also in Bryant's "Popular History of the United States," 2320a.53.1; 221.5, p. 99].

9. Painted by Sir Anthony More for Margaret, governess

of the Netherlands, brought to England, 1590, — in full dress with ruffs and rings. In one of the English editions of Irving's Columbus [377.1.6].

10. Columbus and his two sons, seated at table, with a servant standing by, "from an ancient Spanish picture," in Edwards's West Indies [2312.2.6].

11. Draped about the shoulders, with garment closely fitted about the neck. Copied from one engraved by Capriolo, at Rome, in 1596. In Carderera [D.111.1.8]; also a photograph [D.202.20]; Roselly de Lorgues [2742.53]; and in Barry's translation [2746.52].

12. An ancient portrait owned by Guglielmo Colombo, hair short, coat buttoned up in neck, draped about the shoulders. This is given in Napione [2318.8].

13. The monument at Genoa, with bust, which is given by Spotorno [2318.2 and 3], and in the "Notes on Columbus" [G.300 9]. A model of this monument is in this Library. See the bust given in Lenox's edition of Syllaeus [4410.9].

14. With ruff and breastplate, and scarf across the breastplate. Drawn by Maello. In Muñoz [D.250a.34].

15. In Giovio, "Elogia virorum belliea virtute illustrium. Basil. 1575" [2300.5.2].

16. The Lenox library has an engraving with this note attached: —

"Portrait of Columbus: from an original painting in the possession of the Duke of Alba: which I saw in his palace in Madrid in the year 1825. The picture was a very old one, probably painted in the lifetime of Columbus. It had been much injured, but was restored by the person whose name is on the plate: and who made the drawing for the Engraver Esteve. It was engraved at the expense of the Duke, and only a small number of impressions taken off for distribution among his friends. This copy was one of *three*, which Esteve was allowed to keep; and was given to me by him, in the year 1832, just after the plate was finished. London, March 16, 1848." — O. RICH.

. "The name of the person on the plate is *Antonio Calliano* — besides that of the engraver, '*Rafael Esteve*.'"

